

RUSSES STARVING PEOPLE.

An Englishman Sends Very Highly Colored Pictures of the Famine.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sends a long and harrowing account of the condition of the people in the famine districts. The pictures are intensely graphic, and the descriptions given by the correspondent are thought to be overdrawn. In fact, his letter is filled with glaring errors, and his displays of ignorance are many.

He states that whole towns containing 30,000 to 40,000 people are petitioning the Government to allow them to migrate to China or elsewhere. He also asserts that suicide has become enormously rife since the famine set in. Unfortunately Russian papers are entirely void of newsabout the famine. The *Times* and *Standard* have, however, pointed out the fact that in many places the elementary schools have been closed on account of lack of funds. A circular has been issued by the Minister of the Interior, which enumerates thirteen government towns in which the people are compelled to leave because of the eight in which a partial famine prevails.

CONDITION OF THE PEASANTS.

The correspondent says: "Disasters from the interior are most alarming. The August frosts destroyed the barley crop, the staple food in the country. In the North, 100,000 sheep have been destroyed by rats. Various Ministers have issued conflicting orders, resulting in utter chaos. The grain market seems to have stopped, and the proprietors of land are lying wait. And a scarcity of corn is threatened in 1862. The cattle plague has broken out in many places. Peasant Sogowsky attacked some veterinary surgeons who had been sent to destroy cattle, and several were beaten to the skin. Cattle are becoming beggars. Women are selling themselves to support their children. No work can be seen by the starving persons even on the Volga. The new law will only bring more misery. Under the old law, debtors drop in the mud, but under the new, they stop at the door. It is probable that the question of whether it is right under our law can be decided by an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of this man."

Letters have lately been sent to the Collector of Customs at Port Huron in accordance with the foregoing, and the Collector has been directed to request the Marshal to deliver the prisoner into the custody of the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, and to make arrangements for a military trial to be promised by the Governor of a neighboring province, and on which the Ministry had relied, do not exist.

The disaster has caused consternation. The famine is expected to reach its acme in November. The position is now a revolution, and the ear gives them relief from private sources. Partial risings are reported in Yekaterinoslav, Nijni Novgorod and Moscow, the great fair which is annually held at Nijni Novgorod, and which is attended by merchants and by all parts of Russia, was a failure this year. This led to the great number of bankrupts and their consequent withdrawal from trade.

ALL KINDS OF FOOL.

"What is to be done?" asks the reporter. "For the peasants to stand and the wheat described, so sharp are the pangs of hunger that they plough up what, at other times they would not touch. In many cases their only food is the sweepings and refuse from the flour mills. In Sloboda, the landowners have refused to let them to their soldiers that they would not feed it to their men. But, though it was not fit for cattle to eat, the landowners made bread of it and sold it to the peasants. Bread made of finely chopped straw and bran, mixed with a very small quantity of rye, is eaten by the peasants."

In many cases the peasants have nailed up their doors and left their communities to scour the country in search of work. Hundreds of them have failed in their search and are begging along the roadsides. In numerous cases the need of work, which has been created by the Government, has been either not planted, and the land is lying fallow. Notwithstanding these terrible conditions, taxes continue to be extorted from the starving people. Everything is taken from them to satisfy the tax collector. What is to be done? The Government must pay the collector, resort to force to extort the money. The knout is extensively used by the officers of the Tax Collecting Department of Russia."

"The peasant boards have sent - tithes to the monasteries and the tithe collectors have arrived. They may be wiped out. The petitioners declare that the Government will be obliged to maintain the impoverished people for fourteen months, and that it will utterly impossible for them to pay the taxes."

A MORE CAREFUL STATEMENT.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that while the excesses of the famine in certain provinces of Russia have been given currency, the suffering is undoubtedly appalling. It is not true, however, that starving peasants are subjected to the knout for non-payment of taxes, or for any other reason. In fact, the Government, which usually allotted the people without either the physical strength or the weapons to attempt revolution, even if they had any capable leaders, is true that bands of desperate men rove about the country committing acts of brigandage, but they scatter at the first sight of the troops, or even of the police.

The large majority of the famine stricken yield to blank despair, and the authorities would not be disposed to show them some of the means that a disposition to poverty and want may be avoided. It is calculated that the empire will lose, owing to the famine, from twelve to fourteen millions of rubles in taxes in the Volga provinces alone. The famine in other regions is scattered in spots and an estimate of the loss is more difficult.

Heavy Betting.

W. B. Curtis in the October Forum : It is quite probable that there are just now no men who gamble quite so heavily, except stocks, as did the "plungers" in the early part of this century. There were in England a dozen men who made \$200,000 each year, and in America, in 1860, a "plunger" bet \$50,000, or \$5000 against each of three horses in one race. In 1843 the owner of the Derby favorite "backed" him publicly to win \$75,000, besides the amount of his private bets. The ring of "bookmakers" sitting on the rail, with whom he gambled, were to make the money, and the "plungers" were to make the losses. The owner of more than one Derby winner collected \$300,000 on the next setting day, and in several other years would have pocketed a million of their coins had he not been first past the post. Most men who have ever bet on horse racing, to make such enormous bets have given up horse racing in favor of a game which has still higher possibilities, and instead of wagering \$500,000 on a horse and calling it gambling, they deposit the same sum, as "margin," in a bank, speculate and call it business. Such individuals do not lay such heavy wagers as were sometimes made by the "plungers" of old, much more money is wagered now than was risked 50 years ago. The difference is that, while then one might start with a few dollars each day, the total amount wagered is doubled. Single bets made on American horse races the following instances are tallied from the records: Haughton bet \$14,000 to \$10,000 against Gridle, Haughton bet Kelly \$20,000 to \$5000 against Hockley, and \$11,000 to \$10,000 against Pizzaro, and \$25,000 to \$5000 against Leo in the same race. In each of these cases it is probable that the owners risked ten times these amounts on each of the races, as the bets above stated were only made with one bookmaker."

CHONG SAM MUST GO TO CHINA.

The President Declines to Comply with the Request of the British Minister.

The case of Chong Sam, a Chinaman who entered the United States from Canada and who was deported to China, has been finally disposed of. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, succeeded him in the office of Foreign Minister until the end of last month, and he urged that Chong Sam should therefore be allowed to return to Canada, and in order to accomplish that purpose he urged that the President grant a pardon to the Chinaman. The Chinese government, single state of Siam, has been closed on Sept. 29 as follows:

GLIMPSES OF CANADA.

What an American Woman Saw to Amuse and instruct Her on Her Way Through the Dominion.

Women With the fairest Complexions and of Robust Frame Abound on Every Hand.

One week in Canadian soil will stir up more envy in a Chicago woman's heart than a dozen new bonnets on the heads of her chosen rivals. Pretty girls - well, there are more pretty girls since I crossed the Atlantic. The maid-servants in Canada are as good as those in England, and afterwards went to Magdalene College, Cambridge. His attempt to enter Parliament resulted in his defeat by Col. Taylor, in the County of Durham in 1857, and he has since believed his disgrace in Meath. For two years his voice was rarely heard in the debates. In 1877 he introduced "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," the measure evoking one of the liveliest discussions of the session, eventually meeting with an adverse vote. The speech was delivered in the name of the famous policy of obstruction by the Irish party, their peculiar methods for barring the progress of proposed acts through the House leading to numerous scenes of contention studied by the new school of parliamentarians. The speech was a masterpiece of oratory, and the audience responded with perfect health and the enjoyment of life. She had passed the critical "change of life" without falling into "the sere and yellow leaf," as most Americans do. She is a picture of health and beauty, and the life of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription at a time when nature stood in need of some assistance. She had taken it at the right time. In doing this she was wise. Wiser than most women, who, after a lifetime of trying to get through the critical "change of life" safely. This standard remedy is just what is needed at such a time. It is a young girlhood to old age, woman's best friend. In all diseases peculiar to the sex it accomplishes what no other remedy does - a cure. Take it, woman, when you feel like a child again, and old gracefully. Your money back if it doesn't help you.

There are two things that we should learn - to get the good we have done to others and the evil they have done to us.

Growing Old Gracefully.

"What a lovely old lady." I heard a man remark, at the opera, lately. "She is quite as beautiful as any girl in the house. Such color and complexion is rarely seen in a woman past forty."

Indeed, the woman of whom he spoke especially, had a clear, clear, smooth, fresh and rosy, her eyes bright with health and the enjoyment of life. She had passed the critical "change of life" without falling into "the sere and yellow leaf," as most Americans do.

She is a picture of health and beauty, and the life of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription at a time when nature stood in need of some assistance. She had taken it at the

LIFE SKETCH OF THE LATE MR. PARCELL.

Charles Stewart Parcell was born in 1816, at Avondale, County Wicklow, his ancestors being an old English family that had originally settled in Cheshire, but removed to Ireland. Parcell's great grandfather, Sir John, was a member of the Executive Council of the Irish Parliament. His principles were so patriotic that he resigned rather than vote for the Act of Union. A son of the latter was afterwards created Lord Congleton as a reward of military service to his country. The English House of Commons.

The deceased was educated in various private schools in England, and afterwards went to Magdalene College, Cambridge. His attempt to enter Parliament resulted in his defeat by Col. Taylor, in the County of Durham in 1857, and he has since believed his disgrace in Meath. For two years his voice was rarely heard in the debates. In 1877 he introduced "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," the measure evoking one of the liveliest discussions of the session, eventually meeting with an adverse vote.

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A Great Explosion:

In these days of gunpowder, dynamite, giant powder, and the like, tremendous

explosives are no rarity, but the greatest

explosion of the "old school" dates from

Consumption.

CURED AND STAYED

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA

COMPOUND OXYGEN

With cure reaches which Medicine is unable to reach, it reaches every nerve in the human body. It imparts to all the vital forces of the system a power and energy which nothing else can give. It cures and stays the consumption, the lungs, and that most terrible disease of the lungs, consumption, and cures and stays every disease, and strengthens the body to resist and overcome disease. Send for circular.

W. F. CORNELL DRAUGTS

ENG. PIERCE'S

CONSUMPTION.

I have a popular remedy for the above disease, pp. 100.

It is a safe and reliable remedy.

DOCTORS GREATLY PUZZLED.

Doctors Startly killed to lack of His Two Wives' Love.

A NOBLE REVENGE.

BY JESSIE MACLEOD.

PART I.—SUNKEN ROCKS.

"Who are these new arrivals, I wonder? Friends of my husband, I suppose, for I do not recognise them," said Lady Adair, who with several visitors was enjoying the morning sunshine on a high-terrace walk in her flower-garden, overlooking the cage district.

"It is a hired chaise from the station at Mochram," observed Mrs. King; "and as there no luggage, they have evidently not come to stay."

"Hardy, or I should have had intimation," replied Lady Adair. "I am sorry Sir Hugh has gone with the shooting party. Perhaps they have business with him. I must return to the house and ascertain."

"If I make a remark, said a very young lady, whose name I could not learn, "you will have to take the word of two gentlemen—two of them, at any rate. Fancy chimney-pot hats and blue ties! Besides, there is something—something!"

She stopped, as it occurred to her that such remarks were impudent.

"It is impossible to judge who are gentlemen and who are not, by their dress, for appearance does not count in these days. Wait until you hear them talk," said Lady Adair.

"One of them was not unlike the chief clerk at the bank; but not having seen him many times, I cannot say for certain. If it is he, I hear there must be something the matter at home," observed Mrs. Gravener, a stout-looking young woman, in a tone of anxiety. "He spoke of his family as 'at home' for Captain Gravener had not yet set up his home and the other half blonde, the last, was also blonde."

After the peace of the patient, doctors ever having had a similar case. This statement, and the matter more intensely interesting for the doctors who were trying to solve the mystery, Reardon has been accused twice. His first wife was blonde, and is reported to have had jet black hair. Reardon took his gentlewoman's name when he was first married. She has blonde hair. The supposition is that the half blonde was taken from the locks of both wives of the patient. This theory is probably correct, as is shown by the fact that she swallowed it as a charm. If he did the harm will in all probability cost him his life.

To-day in Mexico.

In Mexico all the officials are either unposted or receive mere nominal salaries, and when a man assumes the position of a postmaster, he is given a postman's pass, a smart postmaster's higher official, to the Sultan himself, as a badge of the appointment, it becomes, therefore, an understood thing that the man is to be paid handsomely. He is then free to exact what he wishes from his jurisdiction. Thus, when men are levied by the Pasha, the amount goes to his private account. Men are continually arrested and consigned to prison on false and fictitious charges on scores of paltry trifles, and the victim is impaled, or, if he is lucky, on the Pasha's simple mandate. Whether poor or poor, innocent or guilty, one thing is certain: the man arrested is not set at liberty until he resigns a portion of his wealth, or until he has paid a sum equal to the Pasha's private account. No regular record is kept of the persons in prison, of the time they have remained in durance, or of the crimes with which they are charged. If they cannot muster sufficient to pay their ransoms, the wretched prisoners are often tortured, and ignorant of their accuser, or of the accuser brought against them.

I know one case of a man who was an inmate of the Tangier prison for seven years. He never had a trial, but was at length released, owing to the intercession of the late English Minister, Sir John Drummond-Hay. An older case came to my knowledge a few years ago of an unhappy creature who, after being arrested, was held in prison for a month, and was then released without trial.

The man was a Frenchman, a little called town, that had sprung up around the nearest station on a loop-line from Stirling.

"If the affair urgent," said she, "you can have a pony from the stables for one gentleman, and a carriage for another."

"You evidently are unacquainted with Scotland. You might possibly overtake the party by riding; but to drive you cannot; there are no roads," remarked the lady.

"What is to be done?" said the Earl to his companion. They looked at each other helplessly.

"Mrs. Gravener is here; perhaps you might like to see her?"

"By no means, ma'am. It is no business that you should meet me, said the spokesman, with a grim smile.

Lady Adair, without knowing wherefore, felt a vague uneasiness. The reticence, the total absence of ceremony in these strangers, set her wondering.

The Earl, driven by a desire to know more about the party, and the wretchedness of his own mind, asked his hostess,

"Is the Captain's retainer—but so far without success—the Moorish magistrate declined the responsibility of setting one free who had been so long in prison, and quite possibly he is there still?

ANOTHER AFRICAN RAILROAD.

Mashonland Will be Joined with the Sea by a Line 300 Miles Long.

The British and French, having settled their quarrel in Mafingandah, are again working together to construct a railroad from the Indian Ocean to the adjoining provinces of the far interior. The railroad is to extend from the port of Beira, on Mozambique Bay, just north of the British South Africa Protectorate, to the port of Masi Kassa. It will be built along the Bushi River Valley, which is regarded as far preferable to the Pungwe River route that was first suggested. The Pungwe passes through a rocky, broken, low-lying country, while the Bushi crosses a more level, rolling, and elevated region. The railroad will be about 200 miles long.

The new town of Beira is situated on a magnificent bay about two-thirds of the way down the coast of the newer discoveries, and part of Africa, where there are so few good harbors. The town is bound to be a place of large importance as the terminus of a railroad which will connect directly with a going vessel. It will be connected with the next year with the Cape of Good Hope, and within five hours of London to a seaport, will be placed within reach of Europe by an all steam route.

Artist's Errors.

During and prior to the Crimean War a popular account of that unfortunate struggle was published in monthly parts, illustrated with steel engravings. It happened to be in a printing office where one of these serials was manufactured, and after I had been watching the working out of the plates, I returned home to examine the prints. Returning home by omnibus, I found myself seated opposite to a soldier, and put the engraving into his hands. He surveyed it with a critical eye, frowned and exclaimed, "What in the world are these men doing with their rifles?"

"They are fighting," said the young officer, unconsciously the unpleasant news coming to overtake him, "was the gayest of a rather raw, handsome man of medium size, with sharp tongue and jealous tempers, took her fate in her own hands, and quietly married Captain Gravener one morning at All Souls church, where she was supposed to be a maid gentle girl; this was the only time in her life she had ever acted to her own responsibility. These young people were wrong; and, like most deviations from the straightforward path, paid the bitter penalty. All the same, Mr. Desborough was grieved; he had loved his youngest child at least on a friendly footing with one another. He gave no settled income to the son, nor the riches doing with their inheritance, and the girl had no money to live on all my life." Now here was a man speaking a subject full of knowledge, and with a crushing criticism. The only idea the son had of a soldier was a man with a long rifle, and had never known a man in his trench, and so he misleads every one who buys his blundering performance.

An ingenious application of electricity for ventilation has been brought out in France. An electric fan furnishes the current of air, which can be cooled by means of ice or other cooling agent. If hot air is required, electric fans sent through series of meshes of wire, which cause it to become cool. The fan, however, is much smaller than the old fashioned.

"Do not laugh so immoderately, Gravener," said Sir Hugh. "The old wives say, 'They that laugh in the morning will grieve ere even.'"

"You think me 'fey'?"

"Not so bad as that—only, it's not lucky."

"Put it down to your exhilarating mountain air. Ozone is as intoxicating as whisky. As for your Scotch proverb, we have almost instantaneously found out. Doubtless, he calculated on the transaction he had recently shown his son-in-law, with whom he had not been on the best of terms."

Captain Gravener was pronounced guilty by most people; but he had a strong alibi, and was soon exonerated.

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Wall Paper.

I will sell Wall Paper this Fall at your own Prices in order to clear out all old stock.

SPLENDID VALUE !

From —

7 Cts. to 15 Cts. per Roll.
W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY OCT. 23, 1891.

TOWN and COUNTRY.

Dr. Scott of Moosomin, is visiting friends in town.

Thrashers all wire goggies at Boles.

Mr. C. E. Green paid a flying visit to Regina on Saturday evening.

Choicer apples at \$1 per bushel. at Bel-lamy's furniture store.

Mr. M. Ripstein returned last Saturday from a trip to Winnipeg.

No. 1 was twelve weeks on Wednesday, owing to the accident near Brandon on Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. Ostrander reports having received 275 bushels of potatoes from 29 bushels of seed.

Mr. John Bellamy has received this week from Ontario a car load of fall and winter apples.

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply to Mrs. CLAY.

Mr. Lagace, of Willow Beach, spent a few days in town this week, purchasing his winter supplies.

Mr. H. Jackson and Mr. D. McNamee have leased the Ontario Hotel, and will shortly open up.

Parties wishing to purchase a fine Fall or Winter Overcoat will do well to call on J. Melhus.

The new Post Office is nearing completion, and when finished will present a neat appearance.

F. A. Meller, one of our local sports, returned from Caron on Tuesday night with fourteen fine geese.

MONEY TO LOAN. Private Funds—on Improved Real Estate Securities. J. G. GORE.

Several car loads of wheat have been sold and shipped from here this week. The price ranged from 70 to 76 cents per bushel.

Mr. J. McIntosh, of Barrie, Ont., arrived in town this morning, and has secured a position in Mr. J. Melhus's new tailoring establishment.

Mr. J. N. McDonald, editor of TIMES, accompanied by Master W. Simington, left Saturday last for a trip to Wood Mountain.

Auction sale of household furniture etc., at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Scott, River St., Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mr. R. L. O'Neil, of the Pacific Coast, has been visiting in town for some time past, and is much pleased with the appearance of the place.

In another column will be found an ad't calling for tenders for lathing and plastering Wesley Church, with or without material.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co. Money to Loan. Apply to Wm. GRAYSON.

Rev. Dr. McLean, pastor of the Methodist Church, has been appointed a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Mr. McGuire, of the Vancouver News Advertiser job department, spent a few days in town this week. Owing to ill health he has been compelled to return east.

The C. P. R. buildings and the grain warehouses along the old house track are being rapidly removed, and will greatly improve the appearance of the town from the station.

W. G. Bell, Grand Master A. F. & A. M., G. R. M., has been compelled to postpone his official visit to the lodges in this portion of his jurisdiction until November.

Mr. R. Goulet, Government Script Agent, returned on Wednesday from Wood Mountain, where he has spent the past two weeks settling Half breed claims.

There is some talk of a number of the young people from town "taking in" the supper and entertainment to be held at Wesley Church, on the 27th inst.

Mr. B. B. Sarvis, of Listowel, Ont., gave us a short call on Friday last. Mr. Sarvis is travelling for the Mount Forest Furniture Manufacturing Company, and reports sales good in the west.

Harvesting in this district will be completed by the end of the week. It has been much longer in progress this year than in previous years owing to the much larger acreage and scarcity of men.

Mr. D. J. Goggin, Principal of the Manitoba Provincial Normal School, will deliver an address before the Teachers' Association at Qu'Appelle, on Friday, 30th inst. His subject will be "Definite aims in Education."

The Emeralds, Messrs Jas. Parson Smith, Bassie, and Harry A. Webb Tenor, will give a grand classical concert in the Presbyterian church tonight (Friday) at 8 o'clock. The programme consisting of English, Irish and Scotch songs, solos, duets and choruses; also dramatic recitations, will, no doubt, be very interesting. On their visit here last winter they were much appreciated and had crowded houses.

In a Sunday School not a thousand miles from town, a boy when asked the meaning of "Epistle" said that it meant "the wife of an Apostle." This is the same boy who when asked by his teacher to quote a verse having in it the word "love" replied with the confidence born of youth, "Stay me with flags and comfort me with apples for I am sick of love." What should be done with such a boy?

POLITICAL MEETING AT MOOSE JAW.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE HIGH SCHOOL GRANT.

To the Editor of the TIMES:

Sir.—A citizen of our town, who is greatly interested in the welfare of our school, recently drew my attention to the fact that our High School Department, as far as the amount of the annual grant of \$5500 to amount of the small number of students who are present in attendance. It appears that according to the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education, the High school is entitled to the amount of \$5500, but the number of students is less than the average attendance of the department is less than 100. If the Board of Education do not choose to make a practical case and consider the circumstances, I believe this amount will have to be raised by taxation. These rates present taxes are high enough to pay in Moose Jaw will admit. Under the circumstances it appears to me that some efforts should be made to secure a larger amount of money for the High School.

Mr. Ross then addressed the meeting. He began by outlining the progress of the struggle of the North West representatives for responsible government without the much abused power of borrowing money on the public credit.

He gave a lengthy account of the struggles between the majority of the House and the minority on the question of the control of the revenues of the Territories. He then dealt with the question at issue during the present election. He said that although heartily in sympathy with prohibition as such, it was necessary that this question should be discussed from a practical rather than from a theoretical stand point. He based his arguments in favor of a license system upon the fact that had the North West Assembly the power to pass a prohibitory law they would of necessity be compelled to enforce that law, and that it was patent to every thinking man that the machinery necessary to enforce such a law does not exist in the Territories. He further said that the present revenue of the Territories is so meager that no fund could be appropriated to put the machinery in motion for the enforcement of such an act.

Mr. J. G. Gordon was then called upon. He said that he considered the course Mr. Ross pursued with reference to the ballot as inconsistent. The assembly had no power to frame a valid act and they had not done so.

He explained his position on the liquor question. He said that at the Conservative convention at which he was nominated he expressed himself in favor of local option, but that since starting on the canvas he had changed his views to meet the wishes of his friends and had taken a stand in favor of license.

The Dominion Parliament could not grant to the North West Assembly power to enact prohibitory legislation without amendments to the British North America Act by the Imperial Parliament. Prohibition in any form is a Dominion Statute, and entirely outside Provincial control, the only power given to the Northwest Assembly is now stod or to license the sale of liquor. He was in favor of a stringent license law which would control the traffic, rather than the present Permit system which while in name prohibits did not prohibit. The speaker then criticized the course of the Assembly and characterized the actions of the majority over the minority as not being short of tyrannical. He said that the Assembly for the time being should have loyalty submitted to the law as they found it until by constitutional means they should obtain such powers as would place them on an equal foot with the Legislative bodies of the Provinces. The Lieutenant Governor, he said, showed by his actions at the outset that he wished to work harmoniously with the Assembly, but he received the right, on advice from Ottawa to control all funds derived from federal sources.

Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was then invited to speak. In criticizing the speech of Mr. Ross he said that he felt it keenly that such a man—a man who had fought the battle of responsible government, should, though honest in his beliefs hold convictions lacking in common sense and regretted that Mr. Ross had fallen in with a well-organized conspiracy of the brewers and distillers of Ontario to which Lieut. Gov. Royal and Commissioner Herchmer were parties. He then dealt with the remarks of the second speaker, and severely criticized his coming out first as Local Optimist and then, at the solicitation of his friends, changing his tactics and expressing himself in favor of High License. He disputed Mr. Gordon's statement that the Dominion Parliament could not grant power to the North West Assembly to deal with the liquor question without referring the matter to the Imperial authorities. Mr. Spence further said that if any law-breaking or illegal force were at any time at work in the Northwest, hosts from Ontario would come up to aid in suppressing them as they did in the case of the Rebellion in 1885.

Mr. Ross, then invited Mr. Gordon to reply to Mr. Spence. Mr. Gordon said that owing to the lateness of the hour and the fact that he would have an opportunity of again addressing the electors on nomination day he would not offer any further remarks than those just expressed.

Mr. Ross then expressed himself as agreeing in the main with Mr. Spence's arguments, but took exception to his statement that the difficulties of enforcement under a license law would be greater than under prohibition. He reminded the electors that no means were available for the enforcement of a prohibitory law, whereas under a license system revenues derived from this source could be applied for the proper carrying out of the provisions and restrictions of a license act. He also took strong exceptions to the statement that His Honor the Lieut. Gov. and the Commissioner of the Mounted Police were parties to a conspiracy hatched by the brewers and distillers of Ontario. He was of the opinion that Mr. Spence's statement regarding support from the East wasasidewasit was absurd to suppose that we could have anything

more than moral support in this matter.

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